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## GERMANY.

*Reports from Berlin—Death rate of Berlin and other cities.*

Consul-General Thackara reports, October 31 and November 6, as follows:

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended October 14 was considerably lower than that of the preceding week, and lower than it has been since the end of October last year. It amounted, calculated on the year, to 13.4 per thousand of the population, being also lower than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, when it amounted to 14.3 per thousand. Two-thirds of the large towns and cities of Germany showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, the following places having had a considerably higher death rate than this city: Hamburg, Nuremberg, Carlsruhe, Magdeburg, Dresden, Charlottenburg (with 15.6), Königsberg, Breslau, Rixdorf (with 18.1), Halle, Bremen, Aix la Chapelle, Munich, Stuttgart, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower rate of mortality than Berlin, viz: Schöneberg (with 9.9), Leipzig, Hanover, Brunswick, Düsseldorf, Frankfort on the Main. The decreased mortality, as compared with the foregoing week, was confined exclusively to children in the first year of life. The infant death rate amounted to only 3.1 per year per thousand, and was lower than the Hamburg, Munich, Leipzig, and Dresden figures. Diseases of the digestive organs again showed a decline, those of the respiratory organs showed no important variation, but among the infectious diseases scarlet fever and diphtheria showed an increase. There were registered 48 deaths from gastro-enteritis and catarrh of the stomach and intestines (including 42 infants), 53 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, 81 deaths from tuberculosis, 32 deaths from cancer, 18 deaths from scarlet fever, 10 deaths from whooping cough, 6 deaths from diphtheria, 5 deaths from enteric fever, 3 deaths from measles, and 3 deaths from influenza. Twenty-three persons died by violence.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended October 21 was higher than that of the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 13.9 per 1,000 of the population, and thus corresponding almost exactly with the rate for the same week of last year. More than half of the large towns and cities of Germany showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, including, among others, Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Cologne, Brunswick, Hanover, Magdeburg, Dresden, Halle, Rixdorf (with 21.2), Breslau, Königsberg, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand, the following cities had a lower rate of mortality than Berlin: Hamburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Düsseldorf, Cassel, Bremen, Kiel, Leipzig, Schöneberg (with 9.5). Since the preceding week the number of deaths among children in the first year of life showed a considerable increase, while there was a decreased mortality among persons in the higher age classes. The infant death rate amounted to 3.9 per year and per thousand, thus being higher than the Hamburg rate, but lower than the Munich, Leipzig, and Dresden figures. As compared with the foregoing week diseases of the respiratory and of the digestive organs showed an increase, while infectious diseases showed no important variation. There were registered 69 deaths from gastro-enteritis (including 65 infants); 63 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs; 76 deaths from tuberculosis; 42

deaths from cancer; 9 deaths from scarlet fever; 8 deaths from whooping cough; 7 deaths from diphtheria; 4 deaths from influenza; 2 deaths from measles; and 2 deaths from enteric fever out of 15 cases; 9 persons died by violence.

# HAWAII.

## *Quarantine transactions at Honolulu—Plague cases—Precautions for the shipping—Vessels inspected—Circular to shipowners.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Hobdy reports, October 29 and November 7, as follows:

### *Outgoing quarantine transactions at Honolulu for the week ended October 28, 1905.*

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	3
Vessels disinfected and bills of health issued .....	2
Cabin passengers inspected.....	74
Steerage passengers inspected .....	368
Crew inspected.....	27
Steerage baggage disinfected, pieces.....	456
Baggage for crew disinfected, pieces.....	51
Declined certificates on account of fever.....	

Confirming my cablegrams of October 24, 26, and 31, I have the honor to inform you that the plague developments here since my letter of October 17 have been as follows:

About October 22 a Chinaman was admitted to the Chinese hospital. Examination showed symptoms of plague, and the board of health was notified. They promptly removed the man and his family to the hospital for communicable diseases, where the former died on the 23d. Necropsy verified the diagnosis, and the body was cremated.

October 22, a Chinese physician who had been called to see a sick Chinaman reported finding the man dead with an inguinal enlargement. As nearly as could be determined the man had been ill four days. Necropsy showed he had died of plague. The body was cremated and the premises disinfected.

October 24, another case (a woman) died after an illness of four days and was reported as suspicious by the attending Japanese physician. Unfortunately the physician's suspicions did not develop till after the patient's death. Necropsy held that night showed death was due to bubonic plague.

There were many contacts; how many can not be determined. When I was notified of this case and of the conditions under which death occurred I put on outgoing quarantine restrictions, notifying you by cable. Such action was all the more necessary because of the large number of Japanese who were to leave for the coast two days later. Roughly speaking, the infected area is bounded by Nuuanu avenue, King, Liliha, and School streets. Certainly all the cases occurring in the city have been found within this district, and it was from this region that a large majority of the 340 Japanese came who left for the coast October 28. I have declined to certify fruits, taro, vegetables, lily bulbs, etc., from this region.

October 30, two unattended deaths were reported from the same region. They were supposed to have been ill three and four days, respectively. Necropsy showed one had died of bubonic, the other of pneumonic plague. No one knows how many contacts there were,